SELIVANKIN, Sergey Andreyevich; TARASOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; MISHUKOV, F.I., prof., retsenzent; GUREVICH, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SINEL'NOKOVA, TS.B., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Jewelry and watch manufacture and trade techniques] Tovarovedenie iuvelirnykh izdelii i chasov i tekhnika torgovli imi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1960. 222 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Jewelry) (Clock and watch making)

TARASOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Clocks and watches. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no. 12:17-21 D '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chasovoy promyshlennosti (Moskva).
(Clocks and watches)

TARASOV, S.V.

From the history of the development of the watch and clock industry. Priborostroenie no.5:3-5 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Clockmaking and watchmaking)

TARASOV, S.V.; CHERNYAGIN, B.M.

Improving and enlarging the nomenclature of clocks and watches for home and personal use. Priborostroenie no.5:8-11 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Clocks and watches)

TARASOV, S.V.

Modern technological processes in watchmaking and clockmaking.
Priborostroenie no.5:14-17 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Clockmaking and watchmaking—Technological innovations)

TARASOV, S.V.; CHEKUNIN, K.I., inzh., retsenzent; BARANOVA, Z.S.,
inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes in the manufacture of watches]
Tekhnologiia chasovogo proizvodstva. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 535 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Clockmaking and watchmaking--Machinery)

TARASOV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZAREVA, S.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk

Application of the scientific research work completed in 1964 and tasks for 1965. Tekst. prom. 25 no.7:13-16 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Rukovoditeli laboratoriy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon, Moskva.

TARASOV, S.Ya., inzh.

Experience in rapid gluing by means of the M-60 adhesive with a multiple-component hardener. Der.prom. 11 no.5:20-21 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Domostroitel'nyy fanernyy kombinat No.6 Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.
(Adhesives) (Woodwork)

KONEV, I., podpolkovnik; BESEDIN, V., inzh.-kapitan; TARASOV, V., inzh.-kapitan

In a complicated situation. Av.i kosm. 46 no.2:55-57 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

TARASOV, V., delegat XIII s"yezda professional'nykh soyuzov

Schools of communist labor practice. Sov. profsoiuzy 19
no.19:16-19 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rukovoditel' brigady kommunisticheskogo truda strogal'shchikov Leningradskogo metallicheskogo zavoda.

TARASOV, V.; KALYUZHNYY, D.

Apparatus for the electric stunning of poultry. Mias ind SSSR 34 no. 6:32-33 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Krasnodarskiy ptitsekombinat.

TARASOV, V.; KALYUZHNYY, D.

Using the PKS-20 dryer for the drying of feathers. Mias.ind. SSSR 34 no.1:55 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Krasnodarskiy ptitsekombinat.
(Poultry plants—Equipment and supplies)

TARASOV, V.

For the honor of the factory's trade-mark. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.1:62 Ja '60. (MIRA 12:12,
(Kosino--Knit goods industry)

TARASOV, V.

Night work of a repair brigade. Mast. lesa 2 no.7:6-8 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Starshiy mekhanik, partiynyy organizator remontno-mekhanicheskoy masterskoy Bagovskogo lesopromkhoza, Krasnodarskiy k ray.
(Lumbering--Machinery--Maintenance and repair)

TARASOV, V.

Old-type mud circulation pump. Nov.neft.tekh.:Bur.no.3:8 '48.
(MLRA 9:4)

(Oil well drilling fluids)(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

TARASOV, V.

The consistency of petrolatums. V. Tarasov. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 20, 87-9(1931).—Russian petrolatums were found, as a rule, inferior to the latter. In testing, the petrolatum should be melted at 70° and the cups with the petrolatum should be kept at room temp. in a thermostat for 24 hrs. The sample should be kept in a thermostat at a predetd. temp. for 4 hrs. for detn. of consistency. The consistency should be detd. at 20° and at 25°. The consistency detn. may be repeated after keeping the sample in a thermostat at room temp. for 3 days. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AGAFONOVA, Z.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, red.; SHISHKIN, V.A., kand.istor.nauk, red.; TARASOV, V., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.red.

[Ivan Vasie'evich Mushketov; collected materials] I.V.Mushketov; sbornik dokumentov. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 333 p. (Russkie uchenye-issledovateli Srednei Azii, vol.3) (MIRA 15:3)

1. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv UzSSR (for Agafonova).
2. AN Uzbekskoy SSR (for Uklonskiy).
(Mushketov, Ivan Vasil'evich, 1850-1902)

SAVIN, A.; TARASOV, V. (Orekhovo-Zuyevo); MISHIN, N.

Creativeness is the spirit of trade-union work. Sov.profsoiuzy 19 no.2:15-17 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' tsekhovogo komiteta Astrakhanskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda, chlen oblastnogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Savin). 2. Neshtatnyy instruktor Moskovskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Tarasov). 3. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Mishin).

(Trade unions—Officers)

TARASOV, V.; KALYUZHNYY, D.

Centralized down and feather suction system for plucking machines. Mias.ind. SSSR 33 no.3:7-8 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krasnodarskiy ptitsekombinat.
(Poultry plants—Equipment and supplies)

MUSHKETOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, gornyy inzh. (1850-1902); AGAFONOVA, Z.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, red.; SHISHKIN, V.A., kand. istor. nauk, red.; TARASOV, V., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[Russian scientists and explorers of Central Asia] Russkie uchenye-issledovateli Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR. Vol.3. Sbornik dokumentov. Pod red. A.S.Ukonskogo, V.A.Shishkina. 1960. 333 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Uzbek S.S.R. Arkhivnyy otdel. 2. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Uzbekskoy SSR (for Agafonova). 3. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Uklonskiy).

(Mushketov, Ivan Vasil'yevich, 1850-1902)
(Turkestan--Geology)

AGAFONOVA, Z.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; UKLONSKIY, A.S., akademik, red.; SHISHKIN, V.A., kand.istor.nauk, red.; TARASOV, L., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.red.

[Russian scientists and explorers of Central Asia] Russkie uchenye-issledovateli Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSR. Vol.3. [I.V.Mushketov; collection of documents] I.V.Mushketov; sbornik dokumentov. Pod red. A.S.Uklonskogo, V.A.Shishkina. 1960. 232 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Uzbek S.S.R. Arkhivnyy otdel. 2. TSentarl'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv UzSSR (for Agafonova). 3. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Uklonskiy).
(Mushketov, Ivan Vasil'evich, 1850-1902)

TARASOV, V., inzh. (Kemerovo)

Washers for spigots. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.7:28-29 Jl '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Washers (Mechanical engineering))

TABACHNIK, Abram Isaakovich; TARASOV, V., red.; SALAKHUTDINOVA, A.,
tekhn. red.

[New pneumatic mechanisms in the manufacture of machinery]
Novye pnevmaticheskie mekhanizmy v mashinostroenii. Tashkent,
Gosizdat UzSSR, 1961. 69 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Pneumatic tools)

TESIS, Ya.A.; BURTSEVA, Ye.V.; TARASOV, V., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhred.

[Experience of the foremost workers of the Altyn Topkan Combine] Opyt raboty peredovikov Altyn-Topkanskogo kombinata. Tashkent. Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 29 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Altyn Topkan--Zinc mines and mining)
(Altyn Topkan--Lead mines and mining)
(Altyn Topkan--Ore dressing)

KURTVELIYEV, Ali Adburamanovich; NAUMOV, Yu.I.; TARASOV, V., red.;
ABBASOV, T., tekhred.

[Experience of combined brigades at the Tashkent Textile Machinery Plant] Opyt raboty kompleksnykh brigad zavoda "Tashtekstil'mash." Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 36 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Tashkent--Textile machinery)

KNYP, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; TARASOV, V., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Innovators of the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant] Razvedchiki s "Tashsel'masha"; iz opyta raboty brigady kommunisticheskogo truda avtomatnogo uchastka zavoda "Tashsel'mash" im. K.E.Voroshilova. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Tashkent--Agricultural machinery industry)

YEROFEYEV, Viktor Nikolayevich; TARASOV, V., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhred.

[Promoting technological development; Samarkand Superphosphate Plant] Po puti tekhnicheskogo progressa; Samarkandskii superfosfatnyi zavod. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 39 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Samarkand--Phosphate industry)

POZHAROV, Leonid Fedorovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki UzSSR;
TARASOV, V., red.; SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Experience in power-engineering construction in Uzbekistan]
Opyt energeticheskogo stroitel'stva v Uzbekistane. Tashkent,
Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Uzbekistan—Electric power stations)
(Uzbekistan—Electric lines)

ANDREYEV, Georgiy Ivanovich; TARASOV, V., red.; SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[The PNTS file-sharpening machine] Poluavtomaticheskii pilonasekatel'nyi stanok PNTs. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Grinding machines)

TARASOV, V.A.; FEDORCHUK, V.P.

Combining geological forms for plans and reports. Razved.i okh.nedr 26 no.5:14-15 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kuraminskaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya (for Tarasov).
2. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Fedorchuk).
(Prospecting)

TARASOV, V.A.

Some features of the distribution of skarns and complex mineralization in the Kurusay-2 deposit in the southwestern Karamazar Mountains. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa no.7:93-100 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kuraminskaya geologo-razvedochnaya ekspeditsiya.

85490
S/133/60/000/010/007/013
A054/A029

1,1300 also 2108,15[illegible],1496

AUTHORS: Amonenko, V.M.; Tron', A.S.; Mukhin, V.V.; Tarasov, V.A.

TITLE: Vacuum Rolling Mill 14

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 10, pp. 920 - 922

TEXT: Some metals, such as W, Mo, V [Abstracter's note: U in the original text is probably a mistake and should be read V], Zr, Nb, Ta and their alloys, which are only deformable with difficulty at high temperatures when applying the conventional methods, can be heated and rolled more easily in vacuum or in an inert atmosphere. In 1953 in the FTI AN UkrSSR an experimental vacuum rolling mill was developed, which, however, had a number of drawbacks. For instance, the complete mill with the exception of the reductor and the motor was mounted in the vacuum chamber. Consequently its size and its output were considerably limited, moreover, the ball bearings and other parts were not easily accessible for lubrication, etc. In order to eliminate these drawbacks, the authors designed a new type of vacuum rolling mill, where the stand forms an inherent part of the vacuum system, into which only the rollers are placed, while secondary mechanisms were designed outside the vacuum system. In this way a mill was designed, which

Card 1/2

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Vacuum Rolling Mill

in spite of smaller external dimensions had a greater capacity and could be more easily maintained than the old one. The stand (Ст. 3 - St. 3 type steel, with walls 45 mm thick) has two openings arranged on either side, to which the vacuum chambers (320 mm in diameter and 1,000 mm long) are connected. The dimensions of the new and the old-type vacuum mils are as follows: the length of the operating part of the roll in the new type is 300 mm (in the old type 150 mm); the diameter of the roll neck is 85 mm (30 mm), the distance between the rollers is adjustable up to 20 mm (up to 12 mm); in the new-type mill specimens 450 mm long can be rolled, whereas in the old type the maximum was 200 mm. The new mill also features resistance furnaces placed into the vacuum chambers, with molybdenum wires (2.2 mm in diameter), in which the specimens can be heated up to 1,500 - 1,600°C, the rollers are driven by asynchronous motors (18 kw, 1,450 rpm), the rolling velocity can be regulated between 0.1 and 1.0 m/sec; in the chambers a vacuum of $2 - 5.10^{-5}$ mm Hg can be obtained by ММ-500 (MM-500) and РВН-20 (RVN-20) type pumps. Facilities are provided for an extension of the vacuum and the furnace when longer workpieces have to be rolled, moreover, preheating and cooling of the rollers is also possible. The new-type vacuum mill, on which heat resistant alloys, molybdenum and other metals are rolled in sheets that have a minimum thickness of 0.3 mm, is described in detail. There are 2 figures, 1 set of figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physical-Technical Institute of the AN UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

S/0106/64/000/009/0012/0017

ACCESSION NR: AP4045819

AUTHOR: Shifrin, Ya. S.; Tarasov, V. A.; Trashkov, P. S.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of some problems of long-distance tropospheric propagation of 10-cm-band radio waves. Part 2

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 9, 1964, 12-17

TOPIC TAGS: radio communication, tropospheric propagation, radio wave, radio wave propagation, 10 cm wave propagation

ABSTRACT: Experiments which were conducted in the Autumn of 1961 and in the Summer of 1962 on 80, 205, and 255-km land routes are described. Both transmitting and receiving antennas had a 0.7°-wide radiation pattern; the receiving antenna was rotated at 18° or 36° per sec. The angles of recording the radiation pattern were 1.8° or less and 3.6° or less for the speeds of antenna rotation of 18° and 36°, respectively; hence, the radiation patterns were regarded as

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4045819

"instantaneous." During an experimental 1—1.5-hr-long session, from 50 to 150 radiation patterns were recorded; a total of 1,000 instantaneous patterns was analyzed. The results obtained are in close agreement with those published by Waterman (IRE Trans., 1958, AP-6, Oct. 4). Some quantitative data on radiation-pattern width and major-lobe fluctuations in the horizontal plane is given. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 17665-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/FSF(h)/EWT(i)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EED-2 Pm-4/Pn-4/
Pac-4/Pg-4/Pt-10/Pi-4/Pj-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 AFWL/SSD/RAEM(a)/AFTC(b)/ESD(gs) RB/WS/WR

S/0106/64/000/008/0001/0008

ACCESSION NR: AP4043713

AUTHOR: Shifrin, Ya. S.; Tarasov, V. A.; Trashkov, P. S. B

TITLE: Experimental investigation of some problems of long-distance troposphere radio-wave propagation in the 10-cm band 4

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', 18 no. 8, 1964, 1-8

TOPIC TAGS: tropospheric radio wave propagation, autocorrelation function, signal fluctuation, signal fluctuation spectrum, radar 24 transmitter, angular diversity reception, space diversity reception, diversity reception

ABSTRACT: Two problems pertaining to long-distance tropospheric propagation of radio waves in the 10-cm band have been investigated. The first concerned the autocorrelation function and the fluctuation spectrum of signal levels. The investigations were carried out for distances of 120, 200, 250, and 350 km. A 200-kw pulse-radar transmitter was utilized. The radar antenna was a paraboloid of revolution of 18λ in diameter (at half-power points, the width of the antenna pattern was 4.5°). An identical antenna was used by the receiver.

Card 1/3

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Receiver sensitivity was of the order of 10^{-13} w. From the output of receiver video-amplifier the signal was fed to a detector and then to a l-f amplifier, and recorded on film or paper tape. The autocorrelation function $R(\tau)$ was calculated by substituting an aggregate of discrete values for the continuous signal $x(t)$. Quantization intervals Δt were 0.2 sec. The semianalytical method was used to calculate the fluctuation spectra on the basis of the experimental $R(\tau)$ curves. The experimental data demonstrated that in long-distance tropospheric propagation, the signals are very non-stationary. The second problem studied was angular diversity reception. In order to find out the potentialites of such a method the decline in signal correlation during the separation of the primary exciters and the decrease of the mean signal level during withdrawal of the exciter from the focus were investigated experimentally in the summer of 1961 for distances of 60, 120, and 200 km by means of the same transmitting equipment as for the autocorrelation function. A 3 m paraboloid of revolution with a two-channel exciter served as the receiver. The exciter consisted of two grids formed by waveguides with a cross section 72 x 4 mm. The design of the exciter made it possible to separate

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043713

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the channel electric centers in the range of 0--180 mm in the focal plane; at the same time the radiation pattern expanded between 0 and 7°. As a result of the investigation, it was concluded that as compared to the usual method of space diversity reception, angular reception is simpler and cheaper. On the other hand space diversity reception has the advantage of maintaining the mean signal level, while in an angular diversity reception the expansion of radiation patterns results in a decrease of the mean signal level. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

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D201/D305

27.1200

AUTHORS: Yevdokimov, S. A., Semenov, V. V., Sokolov, G. N. and Tarasov, V. A.

TITLE: Electronic instruments for analysis of bio-currents

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-5-8 ye (Sb. rabot po vopr. elektromekhan. In-t elektromekhan. AN SSSR, 1961, no. 5, 276-281)

TEXT: Amongst the aperiodic electric oscillations generated by the human brain the following, more or less stable, components may be isolated: e.g. α-rhythm (8-12 c/s, 10 - 25 μV), β-rhythm (15 - 25 c/s, 5 - 15 μV) or γ-rhythm (50 - 70 c/s). During brain illnesses the character of these rhythms changes. A set of instruments for amplifying, analysis and recording of bio-potential has been developed, consisting of: 1) 4 amplifiers having a frequency range of 0.5 - 1500 c/s and a sensitivity threshold of about 1 μV; 2) 2 filters for the α- and β-rhythms, in the form of double-T bridge

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Card 1/2

selective amplifiers, with a slope of cut-off characteristics of about 24 db per cycle; 3) integrators of the rhythm activity with electro-mechanical recorders at the output; 4) a 10 and 18 c/s calibrated generator with output signal voltage of 5 - 500 μV; 5) a programming arrangement and a relay bank which make it possible to switch-in the instruments in the required order and combinations. The equipment is in use at the Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova (Institute of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlov). An example of an 8-channel recording (bio-currents of the head, α-rhythm, the α-rhythm activity, pulse, muscle bio-currents, etc.) is given. 2 references. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

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YEVDOKIMOV, S.A.; SEMENOV, V.V.; SOKOLOV, G.N.; TARASOV, V.A.

Program control in experiments with conditioned reflexes. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.4:522-524 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. From the Pavlov Institute of Physiology and the Institute of Electromechanics, U.S.S.R., Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

TARASOV, V. A.

AID Nr. 997-9 25 June

TRIAL USE OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WITH PROGRAMMED CONTROL IN A PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT (USSR)

Yevdokimov, S. A., R. P. Ol'nyanskaya, V. V. Semenov, V. A. Tarasov, and G. A. Trubitsyna. IN: Konferentsiya po metodam fiziologicheskikh issledovaniy cheloveka. Materialy. (Materials of the conference on methods of investigating human physiology). Moskva, 1962. 72-73.
S/926/62/000/000/002/004

A programmed control device which assures the maintenance of strictly constant conditions during the simultaneous recording of a number of physiological processes (e.g., gas metabolism, bioelectric activity of brain and muscles, pulse and respirations rates) has been designed by a research team from the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Electromechanical Institute of the State Committee on Automation and Machine Building, Council of Ministers USSR. The use of programmed control has several advantages: it affords great accuracy in the

Card 1/2

conduct of experiments, significantly simplifies experimental procedure, and reduces the chance of human error introduced by the investigator. The device consists of a central panel into which the inputs and outputs of all the instruments and the circuit of the oscillograph vibrators are connected; a commutator for switching the integrator outputs to the various groups of electromechanical counters, for stopping and starting the oscillograph, and for feeding excitation pulses; and a circuit for reading and writing magnetic tape-recorded signals. Magnetic recording makes immediately available a reserve of carefully prepared programs. The switching circuit has been provided with several switches permitting partial modifications of the experimental program (e.g., suspending the feeding of auditory signals, and oscillograph recording of a supplementary record of parts of the experiment) without changing tapes. The device can be used under laboratory or clinical conditions for studying work and sport activity in humans. [DMP]

S/275/63/000/002/016/032
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Semenov, V.V, Stepura, E.F., Tarasov, V.A. and Fomina, Ye.N.

TITLE: An application of simulation equipment in electro-encephalographic investigations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i eye primeneniye, no. 2, 1963, 9, abstract 2V49 (Dokl. 4-y Mezhvuz. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. modelirovaniya v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. v. 3, M., 1962, 281-285)

TEXT: A band filter with two resonance circuits was selected as the basic equipment for simulation. The simulation circuits were designed in such a way, so as to serve as permanent networks in the electro-encephalographic equipment. The operational d.c.-amplifiers developed for the filter models, have a gain factor of about 1000. Owing to the selection of a 2-stage parallel compensation circuit, zero tuning is carried out only when replacing tubes and during general adjustment of the setup. The simulation of the
Card 1/2

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An application of simulation ...

equations of the band filter with resonance circuits was effected by means of 4 integrators and a summator. In distinction to actual LC-filters, which owing to their size are not feasible within the frequency-range used in electro-encephalography, and to circuits incorporating twin-T filters and line repeaters of higher complexity which are very difficult to tune, the model-filter is free of these shortcomings. The model-filter ensures a specified passband width of adequate uniformity within the passband and sufficient attenuation-steepness; it is easy to retune and has high input impedance and low output impedance. The model constructed is used for singling out various rhythms from the electro-encephalogram for their quantitative and qualitative evaluation during fixed intervals of time. The quantitative estimate of the mean activity of the various rhythms and of the integral curve is effected by means of operational integrator-amplifiers. For convenience, the integration result is converted into digital form. A calibration oscillator was developed for testing and calibration of all the channels of the electro-encephalographic setup; it too, utilizes operational amplifiers. The setup can also be used for other investigations. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PAL'M, Yu.A., inzh.; TARASOV, V.A., inzh.; SHMAKOV, Yu.M., inzh.

Experimental investigation of stiffener deformations on an inclined shell of double curvature. Mat. po met. konstr. no.7:163-176 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

S/573/62/000/007/015/015
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Semenov, V.V., Stepura, E.F., Tarasov, V.A. and Fomina, Ye.N.

TITLE: An electronic pass-band filter for an EEG pattern analyzer

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki. no. 7, 1962. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priborostroyeniye, 373-375

TEXT: The authors show the possibility of designing very low frequency pass-band filters using electronic analog techniques. An analog of a passive pass-band LC filter is taken as an example. It consists of 4 integrators and an adder for sign inversion. An experimentally designed filter of the analog type had a 3 db pass-band of 4 c/s at a center frequency of 9 c/s. The filter was used to detect the α-rhythm. These filters, having a very high input impedance, may be easily connected to other instruments, their tuning is simple and they may quickly be switched to other frequencies. Various types of filters can be built from the same standard units. There are 3 figures.

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SHIFRIN, Ya.S.; TARASOV, V.A.; TRASHKOV, P.S.

Experimental study of some problems of long-distance tropospheric propagation of radio waves in the 10 cm. band. Part 2.
Elektrosviaz' 18 no.9:12-17 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

DUBININ, N.P.; DUBININA, L.G.; TARASOV, V.A.

Mechanism of chemical protection against the radiation injury of human chromosomes in a tissue culture. Genetika no.5:68-81 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 42115-65 EWA(h)/EWT(m) DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005801 S/0089/65/018/002/0118/0121

AUTHOR: Turchin, V. F.; Tarasov, V. A. 8

TITLE: Asymptotic formulas for the scattering of slow neutrons by bound atoms 17 B

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 118-121

TOPIC TAGS: scattering cross section, slow neutron, bound atom, transport length, scattering angle

ABSTRACT: The Placzek-Wick method is used to obtain asymptotic formulas, at high neutron energies, for the average cosine of the scattering angle, the energy loss moments, and the conjugated energy loss moments. The latter differ from the ordinary moments in that the integration is carried out over the initial rather than the final neutron energy. The asymptotic formulas are made necessary by the fact that in the case of scattering by bound atoms the presence of chemical bonds changes noticeably the differential cross sections of epithermal neutrons, compared with scattering by free atoms, and consequently the integral characteristics are likewise altered. It is shown that in the approximation of small scattering times the first angle moment of the differential cross section is independent of the

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005801

0

of the energy and is equal to its limiting value attained in scattering by a free stationary nucleus. This makes it possible to calculate the average cosine of the scattering angle and the transport length in the epithermal region by using only the total scattering cross section, which can be easily measured. The results of the present paper agree with earlier formulas derived by the author (coll. Neytronnaya fizika [Neutron Physics], M. Gosatomizdat, 1961, p. 74) for crystals with cubic symmetry. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 cc

ACC NR: AM5027749

Monograph

UR/ 20

Armand, N. A.; Vvedenskiy, B. A.; Gusyatinskiy, I. A.; Igoshev, I.P.; Kazakov, L. YA.; Kalinin, A. I.; Nazarova, L. G.; Nemirovskiy, A. S.; Presin, A.V.; Ryskin, E. YA.; Sokolov, A. V.; Tarasov, V.A.; Tashkov, P. S.; Tikhomirov, YU. A.; Troitskiy, V. N. Fedorova, L. V.; Chernyy, F. B.; Shabel'nikov, A. V.; Shirey, R. A.; Shifrin, YA. S.; Shur, A. A.;;YAkovlev, O. I.; Kolosov, M. A.; Levshin, I. P.; Lomakin, A. N.

Upper tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves (Dal'neye troposfernoye rasprostraneniye ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1965. 414 p. illus., biblio. 4000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, tropospheric radio wave, radio communication, space communication, tropospheric scatter communication, signal processing, signal distortion, field theory

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is intended for specialists working in the field of radiowave propagation, designers of long-distance radio communication systems, and teachers and students of the advanced courses in schools of higher technical education. The monograph contains, for the most part, heretofore unpublished results of Soviet experimental and theoretical investigations in the field of long-distance tropospheric ultrashortwave propagation.

Card 1/10

UDC: 621.371.24

ACC NR: AM5027749

Problems of investigating the troposphere by means of refractometers, the mean level of signals, meteorological conditions and topography, fluctuation of arrival angles and distortions of antenna directivity patterns, losses in antenna gain, and quick and slow fadings of signal levels are discussed. The statistical characteristics of the signals at diversity reception in time, space, frequency and angle as well as the distortion of signals in the communication systems are also investigated. The long-distance propagat- theory is analyzed, and the engineering method of calculating field intensity at long-distance tropospheric propagation is given. At present, there is no theory of Long-Distance Tropospheric Propagation which can be applied effectively enough in practice. Thus, in the investigation of that propagation, considerable attention has to be paid to experiments. The special characteristics of geographical conditions of the territory involved should be taken into consideration during the analysis of experimental data and in their practical application because the conditions of propagation in arctic and tropical climates differ from those existing over seas and continents. A considerable part of the monograph deals with the investigations of long-distance tropospheric propagation carried out over dry land routes, 800 km long, in the central part of the USSR under the general supervision of B. A. Vvedenskiy and A. G. Arenberg (up to 1957). V. I. Siforov investigated problems con-

Card 2/10

ACC NR: AM5027749

nected with distortions and fluctuations of signals. References follow each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword --

Ch. I. Radio Engineering Methods of Investigating the Troposphere Dielectric Constant -- 5

Bibliography -- 16

Ch. II. Results of Troposphere Dielectric Constant Measurements -- 17
1. Relationship between the mean value of the air refraction index and altitude. Standard radio-atmosphere -- 17
2. Fluctuations of the air refraction index -- 24
3. Some notions on the troposphere model -- 43

Bibliography -- 45

Ch. III. Average (mean) Signal Levels in Long Distance Tropospheric Propagation of Ultrashort Waves (L T P U S W) -- 48

Card 3/10

ACC NR: AM5027749

1. Equipment and measuring methods for the mean signal level -- 48
2. Signal attenuation function in LTP USW -- 54
3. Relationship between mean signal level and the distance -- 57
4. Relationship between mean signal level and the wavelength -- 63
5. Relationship of mean signal level and the shadow angles of both transmitting and receiving antennas -- 65
6. Diurnal and seasonal variations of mean signal level -- 72

Bibliography -- 75

Ch. IV. Effect of Air Refraction Index at the Earth Surface on the Mean Field Level in LTP USW -- 77
1. Correlation of the mean field level with the air refraction index at the Earth Surface. -- 77
2. Possibility of predicting field intensity variations -- 81

Bibliography -- 86

Ch. V. Fluctuation of Radiowave Arrival Angles and Instantaneous Patterns of Antennas Directivities -- 88
1. Methods of measuring radiowave arrival angles and recording of instantaneous antenna directional patterns -- 89

Card 4/10

ACC NR: AM5027749

2. Fluctuation of radiowave arrival angles in horizontal and vertical planes -- 92
3. Instantaneous antenna directional patterns -- 92

Bibliography -- 102

Ch. VI. Losses in Antenna Gain of LTP USW -- 103
1. Determination and methods of measuring losses in antenna gain - 103
2. Experimental data on losses in antenna gain -- 108
3. Theoretical investigations on losses in antenna gain -- 114

Bibliography -- 120

Ch. VII. Theories of Long Distance Tropospheric Propagation of USW -- 122
1. Introductory remarks -- 122

Bibliography -- 129

2. Theory of scattering radiowaves by tropospheric turbulent nonhomogeneities -- 130

Card 5/10

Bibliography -- 150

3. Reflection of radiowaves from dielectric nonhomogeneities of definite dimensions -- 151

Bibliography -- 171

4. Reflections of radiowaves from laminated tropospheric nonhomogeneities of random character -- 172

Bibliography -- 179

Ch. VIII. Engineering Method of Design-Calculation of Field Intensity Attenuation -- 180
1. Basic rules of calculation method -- 181
2. Diffraction horizon (a distance, beginning of which, the value of the field intensity, calculated according to the diffraction formulas is smaller than the measured intensity) -- 182
3. Determination of field standard attenuation -- 182
4. Meteorological conditions correction -- 184
5. Local topography correction -- 185
6. Estimate of losses in antenna gain -- 185

ACC NR: AM5027749

7. Estimate of fadings -- 186

Bibliography -- 188

Ch. IX. Statistical Characteristics of the Envelope, Phase and Frequency of the Random Signal in LTP USW -- 189
1. Statistical characteristics of atmosphere dielectric constant signal components in LTP -- 189
2. Distribution laws for the envelopes and phase of various signal components -- 193
3. Distribution laws of sum-signal envelope --
4. Multi-dimensional distribution functions of instantaneous value of envelopes and phases of the spaced signals in minute intervals 207
5. Parameters of multi-dimensional amplitude and phase distribution functions of spaced signals -- 210
6. Statistical characteristics of instantaneous values of the envelopes of spaced signals in minute intervals -- 222
7. Statistical characteristics of instantaneous values of spaced signal phases in minute intervals -- 239
8. Statistical characteristics of instantaneous value of phase first derivatives of spaced signals in minute intervals -- 248

Card 7/10

ACC NR: AM5027749

9. Statistical characteristics of instantaneous values of the first derivative of phase in minute intervals -- 257

Bibliography -- 260

Ch. X. Experimental Investigations of Rapid and Slow Fadings in LTP USW -- 262
1. Methods of measuring and processing experimental data -- 262
2. One-dimensional distribution functions of signal instantaneous values -- 264
3. One-dimensional distribution functions of signal averaged values- 278
4. Period and frequency in rapid fluctuations of signal envelope-283

Bibliography -- 287

Ch. XI. Experimental Investigation of Signal Statistical Characteristics at Space, Frequency, Time and Angle Diversity Reception - 288
1. Space-diversity reception -- 288
2. Frequency-diversity reception -- 295
3. Time-diversity reception -- 299
4. Frequency-time diversity reception -- 305
5. Angle-diversity reception -- 307

Card 8/10

ACC NR: AM5027749

Bibliography -- 312

Ch. XII. Investigation of Amplitude-Frequency and Phase-Frequency Signal Characteristics at LTP -- 314
1. Measuring and processing methods of experimental data -- 314
2. Amplitude-frequency characteristics -- 321
3. Phase-frequency characteristics of LTP channel -- 325
4. Frequency characteristics of signal group time delay -- 334

Bibliography -- 350

Ch. XIII. Signal Distortion in LTP USW -- 351
1. Theoretical investigation of distortions appearing in multichannel FM LTP communication systems -- 352
2. Experimental investigation of distortion in LTP -- 384
3. Distortions appearing during TV transmission over tropospheric radio links -- 389

Bibliography -- 392

Appendix Automation of Signal Statistical Processing -- 394
1. Quantification of continuous signals and coding -- 395
2. Signal quantification instruments -- 397

Card 9/10

ARMAND, N.A.; VVEDENSKIY, B.A.; GUSYATINSKIY, I.A.; IGOSHEV, I.P.;
KAZAKOV, L.Ya.; KALININ, A.I.; KOLOSOV, M.A.; LEVSHIN, I.P.;
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P.S.; TIKHOMIROV, Yu.A.; TROITSKIY, V.N.; FEDOROVA, L.V.;
CHERNYY, F.B.; SHABEL'NIKOV, A.V.; SHIREY, R.A.; SHIFRIN, Ya.S.;
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[Long-distance tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves] Dal'nee troposfernoe rasprostranenie ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 414 p. (MIRA 18:9)

GRIDNEV, V.N.; OSHKADEROV, S.P.; TARASOV, V.F.

Method of the differentiation of electric resistance in fast electric heating. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1110-1112 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR.

TARASOV, V.T.

Using track-laying machinery for the replacement of switches. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.9:21 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavnyy inzh. putevoy mashinnoy stantsii no.52, stantsiya Shelukhovo, Moskovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Tracklaying machinery)

TARASOV, V.I., inzh.

The track lining machine in operation. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.4:22-23 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Railroads--Track) (Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

BAPTIDANOV, Lev Nikolayevich; TARASOV, Vladimir Il'ich; DEMKOV, Ye.D.,
red.; ASANOV, P.M., tekhn.red.

[Electric equipment of electric power plants and substations in
two volumes] Elektrooborudovanie elektricheskikh stantsii i pod-
stantsii v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo. Vol.1.
[Basic electric equipment of electric power plants and substations]
Osnovnoe elektrooborudovanie elektricheskikh stantsii i podstantsii.
Izd.3., perer. 1960. 408 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric power plants) (Electric substations)

TARASOV, V.I.

BAPTIDANOV, Lev Nikolayevich; TARASOV, Vladimir Il'ich; BRANDENBURGSKAYA, E.Ya., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Electric stations and substations] Elektricheskie stantsii i podstantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 464 p.
(Electric power distribution) (MIRA 11:3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4748

Baptidanov, L. N., and V. I. Tarasov

Elektrooborudovaniye elektricheskikh stantsiy i podstantsiy; v dvukh tomakh, Tom 2: Skhemy elektricheskikh soyedineniy. Sobstvennyye nuzhdy. Raspredelitel'nyye ustroystva. Kontrol', upravleniye i signalizatsiya. Zazemleniye (Electric Equipment of Electric Power Plants and Substations; in two volumes, Vol. 2: Diagrams of Electric Connections. Auxiliaries. Distributing Equipment. Checking, Control, and Signaling. Grounding) 3d ed., rev. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 320 p. 85,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. D. Demkov; Tech. Ed.: G. Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The book has been approved by the administration of educational methods for secondary specialized schools of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR as a textbook for students in power-system tekhnikums. It may be used as a textbook for students in schools of higher technical education when this course is not a major subject. The book may also be useful for medium-level technical personnel of electric power stations, substations, and networks.

Car~~d 1/10~~

Electric Equipment of (Cont.) SOV/4748

COVERAGE: The book discusses electric-connection diagrams, problems of station and substation auxiliaries, the construction of indoor, outdoor, and factory-assembled distribution systems, transformer substations, and determination of the operating current. The authors present basic information on relay protection and on electric automation, discuss the checking and measuring systems, control, signalling and blocking systems. They present data on the grouping of basic equipment of electric stations and substations and describe the installation and computation of groundings. In the second edition of the book a third volume was devoted to problems of relay protection and automation. Recently two tekhnikum-level textbooks were published dealing with the following subjects: "Releynaya zashchita" (Relay Protection) by N. V. Chernobrovov; and "Sistemnaya automatika" (System Automation) by A. B. Barzam. However, the use of these textbooks may create difficulties for people who have had no introductory courses in this field. For this reason the authors included basic information on relay protection and automation in the 2nd volume. Sections 1 to 6 in Ch. VI., Section 2 in Ch. XI., and Ch. XXI. were written by L. N. Baptidanov; the remaining text was written by V. I. Tarasov. No personalities are mentioned. There are 46 references, all Soviet.

Card 2/10

32078

S/181/61/003/012/013/028
B104/B102

24,7700 (1035,1158,1559)

AUTHORS: Nikitin, Ye. N., Bazanov, V. G., and Tarasov, V. I.

TITLE: Thermoelectric properties of a solid Mg_2Si-Mg_2Sn solution

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 12, 1961, 3645 - 3649

4

TEXT: Experiments were made for the purpose of obtaining a material on the basis of a solid Mg_2Si-Mg_2Sn solution with good thermoelectric properties. Mg sublimed in vacuo, high-purity tin and silicon with a resistivity of 10 ohm·cm were used as starting material. Samples were melted in corundum crucibles in an argon atmosphere. The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity and thermo-emf was determined by a method described by Ye. N. Nikitin (ZhTF, XXVIII, 23, 1958). The heat conduction coefficient and the Q-factor were established by T. C. Harman's method (J. Appl. Phys., 29, no. 9, 1373, 1958) (see Fig. 1). Since deviations from Pisarenko's formula were established, the notion of "optimum carrier concentration" had to be introduced. According to these data, the alloys

Card 1/2

32078

Thermoelectric properties ...

S/181/61/003/012/013/028
B104/B102

$Mg_2Si_{0.8}Sn_{0.2}$ and $Mg_2Si_{0.7}Sn_{0.3}$ possess the least thermal conductivity, relatively high mobility, and efficiency at room temperature. The carrier mobility remains unchanged when the two components are dissolved. Experiments of A. V. Petrov have shown that the carrier mobility quickly drops with increasing content of antimony. The thermoelectric efficiency of the alloy $Mg_2Si_{0.7}Sn_{0.3}$ + 3 mg/g Sb (m. p. about 900°C) (Fig. 4) between 200 and 600°C amounts to $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ deg^{-1}. The thermoelectric coefficient is not deteriorated by heat treatment in a neutral atmosphere or in vacuo up to 720°C. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 15 references: 4 Soviet and 11 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: C. Celent. Electron. Industr., 7, 65, 1959; R. D. Renid, R. G. Morris, G. C. Daulson, Phys. Rev., 109, 1916, 1958; Semiconductors. Ed. by N. B. Hannay, New York, 426, 1959; J. F. Miller, R. C. Himes. J. Electrochem. Soc., 11, 915, 1960.

4

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

Card 2/[illegible] 2

S/120/63/000/001/038/072
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Nikitin, Ye.N., Bazanov, V.G. and Tarasov, V.I.

TITLE: Determination of the temperature-dependence of the resistivity and thermoelectric power of semiconducting materials

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 146 - 148

TEXT: Fig. 1 shows the apparatus used to determine the resistivity and thermoelectric power at temperatures up to 1 000 °C. All the metal parts are made of stainless steel and are suspended from two vertical porcelain tubes. The measurements may be carried out either in vacuum or in an argon atmosphere. The basic circuit employed in the determination of the above two parameters is shown in Fig. 4. The accuracy is better than 5%, the main source of error being in the determination of the temperature (about 1 °C at 500 °C). All the contacts in the apparatus are spring-loaded (as opposed to soldered). The thermoelectric power of alumel at 20, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 and 700 °C was found to be -16.5, -16, -16, -16, -18, -20, -21.5 and -26.5 μV/°C,
Card 1/3

Determination of ....

S/120/63/000/001/038/072
E032/E314

respectively. The resistivity at these temperatures was 30.5, 27.0, 24.0, 22.5, 21.5, 20.3, 19.5 and 18.2 ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}, respectively. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR (Institute of Semiconductors of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1962

Legend to Fig. 1: 1 - metal screen; 2 - heater; 3 - thermocouple (hot end); 4 - contact rods; 5 - specimen; 6 - contacts for determination of resistivity; 7 - thermocouple (cold end); 8 - tantalum springs; 9 - screen; 10 - vacuum seal; 11 - metal rod; 12 - tube; 13 - cooling fins (heat sink)

Legend to Fig. 4: 1 - specimen; 2- standard resistance; 3 - switch; 4 - potentiometer; 5 - current switch.

Card 2/3

Determination of ....

S/120/63/000/001/038/072
E032/E314

Fig. 1:

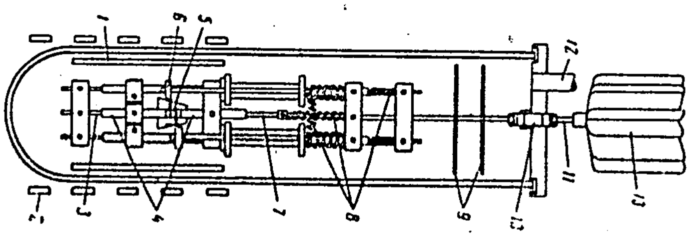
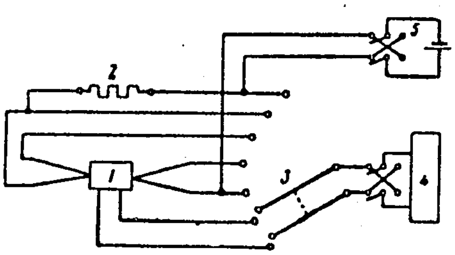


Fig. 4:



Card 3/3

TARASOV, V.I.

Semiautomatic device for removing hoisting ropes from reinforced concrete columns. Prom.stroi. 8 no.7:64 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Columns, Concrete)

GERSHKOVICH, B.M., inzh.; TARASOV, V.I., inzh.

Equipment for assembling asbestos cement and concrete pipes in trenches. Stroi i dor. mash. 8 no.12:17-19 D'63 (MIRA 17:7)

L 17075-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)
Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 ASD(m)-3/AFTC(a) MJW/JD/WW/HW/DJ/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4048663 S/0133/64/000/011/1052/1055

AUTHOR: Khabarov, N. D.; Tarasov, V. I.; Ogurchikov, L. G.

TITLE: Manufacture of high-precision steel shapes B

SOURCE: Stal', no. 11, 1964, 1052-1055

TOPIC TAGS: steel shape, high precision shape, aircraft, extrusion, drawing, manufacture, 30KhGSA steel, Kh15N9Yu steel, precipitation hardenable steel

ABSTRACT: High-precision, low- and high-alloy steel shapes (such as L's and T's) with high surface quality and narrow dimensional tolerances can be obtained by hot extrusion followed by cold-drawing. Small 30KhGSA- and Kh15N9Yu-steel L's with a wall thickness of 2.5 mm, and T's with a web thickness of 2.5 mm and a flange thickness of 4 mm, were produced by this technique. The following special precautions, however, had to be taken: the extruded shapes were annealed (30KhGSA at 690C, Kh15N9T at 1050C) and pickled; drawing dies were provided with sintered hard-alloy inserts; drawing speeds were maintained at 2.5—3 m/min; and the Kh15N9T shapes were preheated to

Card 1/2

L 17075-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048663

7

100—120C for drawing (in order to suppress martensitic transformation) and lubricated with a colloidal graphite lubricant which also serves as a heat insulator. The L's obtained by this technique had the following dimensional tolerances: +0.17 to -0.26 mm for thickness and +0.6 to -0.5 mm for width, both closer than those prescribed by AMTU 361-56 for high-precision shapes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3148

S/078/60/005/009/005/017
B015/B064

AUTHORS: Yagodin, G. A., Tarasov, V. I.

TITLE: Thermal Stability of Potassium Fluozirconate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 1987-1992

TEXT: The thermal stability of potassium fluozirconate was thermogravimetrically examined as well as by X-ray structural analysis, and by methods of optical crystal examination. The first-mentioned analyses were carried out with the Kurnakov pyrometer, the second on thermally pre-treated samples in different gas media (Fig. 5). A. A. Mayer carried out the optical crystal examination. Heating of potassium fluozirconate entails a number of conversions. Five endothermal effects occur when heating up to 1000°C. The effects at 285-330°C characterize the process of reversible distortions of the crystal lattice and lead to a reduction of the crystals. The effect at 465°C is due to the reversible decomposition in potassium fluoride and zirconium tetrafluoride, whereas at approximately 600°C melting and formation of a mixture takes place. This depends on the heating

Card 1/2

Thermal Stability of Potassium Fluozirconate

S/078/60/005/009/005/017
B015/B064

conditions, since the composition of the melt changes due to zirconium volatility. Annealing of potassium fluozirconate in undried air during four hours over 600°C (Table) leads to the formation of zirconium dioxide. Annealing at 800°C in dried argon or hydrogen does not change the properties of potassium fluozirconate. V. A. Plotnikov and Ye. B. Gitman are mentioned in the paper. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 3 Soviet, 1 German, 1 French, and 2 US.

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1960

GALKIN, N.P.; SUDARIKOV, B.N.; SHISHKOV, Yu.D.; TARASOV, V.I.

Interaction of metallic uranium with hydrogen. Trudy MKhTI no.43:67-71 '63. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

SHISHKOV, Yu.D.; TARASOV, V.I.; SUDARIKOV, B.N.

Interaction of metallic uranium with water vapor. Trudy MKHTI no.43:72-77 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

GALKIN, N.P.; TUMANOV, Yu.N.; TARASOV, V.I.; SHISHKOV, Yu.D.

Zirconium tetrafluoride vapor pressure. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9: 2021-2023 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

GALKIN, N. P.; TARASOV, V. I.; SHISHKOV, Yu. D.

"Thermochemical properties of oxides, halides, oxyhalides and mixed halides of uranium."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

TARASOV, V.I.; MEL'BART, Yu.G.

Activity of the Technical and Economic Council of the Machinery Industry at the Leningrad Economic Council. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 18 no.3: 9-10 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

TARASOV, V.I.

Problem of the etiology and epidemiology of angina. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9:33-36 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova.

VERYATIN, U.D.; MASHIREV, V.P.; RYABTSEV, N.G.; TARASOV, V.I.; ROGOZKIN, B.D.; KOROBOV, I.V.; ZEFIROV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Thermodynamic properties of inorganic substances; a manual] Termodinamicheskie svoistva neorganicheskikh veshchestv; spravochnik. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 459 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KUZNETSOV, B.A.; TARASOV, V.I.

Determining the rate of unloading of a loader with a rocker-arm bucket. Fiz.-tekh. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.5:106-114 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gornyy institut, Dnepropetrovsk.

VERYATIN, U.D.; MASHIREV, V.P.; RIABTSEV, N.G.; TARASOV, V.I.;
ROGOZKIN, B.D.; KOROBOV, I.V.; ZEFIROV, A.P., doktor tekhn.
nauk, red.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Thermodynamic properties of inorganic substances; a manual]
Termodinamicheskie svoistva neorganicheskikh veshchestv;
spravochnik. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 459 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

MUSHKIN, I.V.; STUPNIKOV, A.R.; TARASOV, V.I.

Conditionally Lower Permian volcanic complex in the Diamalik basin (southern slope of the Gissar Range). Zap. Tadzh. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.2:89-96 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. **Upravleniye** geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministerstva Tadzhikskoy SSR.

KHABAROV, N.D.; TARASOV, V.I.; OGURCHIKOV, L.G.; KORNEYEV, N.I., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, rukovoditel' raboty

Production of high precision shaped sections of steel. Stal'
24 no.11:1052-1055 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 9691-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5026735

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Korneyev, N. I.; Khabarov, N. D.; Tarasov, V. I.; Ogurchikov, L. G.

ORG: none

37

TITLE: Sectional drawing die for sizing complex metal shapes. Class 7, No. 174165 [announced by the Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology SSSR (Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: fabricated structural metal, die, metal drawing

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a sectional die for drawing or sizing complex shaped bars. The die consists of two or more sections held in a housing. To eliminate the pointing of the front end of the bar, the outside surface of the die sections is made conical, with an angle greater than the friction angle, thereby ensuring close tightening of the die sections. [MS]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Mar64/ ATD PRESS: 4157

60

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.778.07

2

ACC NR: AP7001337

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/011/0441/0445

AUTHOR: Gol'din, Yu. A.; Dmitriyev, V. G.; Tarasov, V. K.; Shkunov, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Observation of generation at the sum frequency in electro-optic nonlinear crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 11, 1966, 441-445

TOPIC TAGS: laser r and d, ruby laser, neodymium glass, emission spectrum, electro-optic effect

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of experiments aimed at observing the generation of the sum frequency of two Q-switched lasers, ruby (0.6943 μ) and Nd^{3+} glass (1.058 μ), which falls in the blue-violet band (0.4192 μ). The frequencies were added in a nonlinear electro-optic KDP crystal cut in the synchronism direction. The main difficulty of synchronizing the laser spikes within ~5 nsec was circumvented by using a cavity with confocal geometry (Fig. 1). The parameters of the ruby and neodymium-glass lasers and of the output radiation were: laser pump power 800 Joule each, pulse duration 40, 40, and 10 nsec, output energy 0.1, 0.4, and 10^{-3} Joule, power density 2.5, 10, and 0.1 mw/cm^2. The radiation transformation coefficient at the sume frequency was thus ~1%. The obtained emission spectrum at the sum frequency is presented and is compared with that of a mercury lamp. The feasibility of real-

Card 1/2

izing a similar experiment with generation at the difference frequency is also discussed briefly. The authors thank R. Kh. Pecherskiy, P. Zudkov, and Ye. I. Sokol for help in the experiment and R. V. Khokhlov for interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

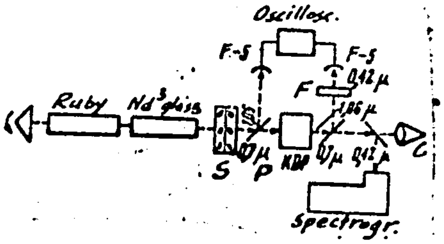


Fig. 1. Block diagram of experimental setup. S - stack of two plane-parallel plates, F - SZS-21 or FS-6 filter, C - calorimeter, P - plane-parallel plate.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 017 /
ATD PRESS: 5108

TARASOV, VIKTOR, K.

AFANAS'YEV, Vasiliy Vladimirovich; GREYNER, Leonid Karlovich, NOVIKOV, Solomon Mikhaylovich; MAKAROVA, Nina Arkad'yevna; STUKALOVA, Antonina Ivanovna, TARASOV, Viktor Konstantinovich, FILIPPOV, Yuriy Alesandrovich; PETROVA, T.G.; AFANAS'YEV, V.V., red.; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[High-frequency switches; training tables] Kommutatsionnye apparaty vysokogo napriazheniia; uchebnye tablitsy. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1957. 43 p. and 15 plates (in portfolio) (MIRA 11:3)
(Electric switchgear)

BERLOVICH, E.Ye.; MEYLING, V.; TARASOV, V.K.

Applicability of the Ikegami - Udagava method in allowing for pair correlations when calculating the probability of electromagnetic transitions in deformed nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser. fiz. 29 no.5:846-848 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR. 2. TSentral'nyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Rossendorf, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika (for Meyling).

YUFIN, Andrey Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNOSKUTOV, K.A.inzh.; ZHIVOTOVSKIY, L.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLNIN, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLGACHEV, F.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOVA, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAL'TSEV, M.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; TARASOV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOLIN, N.D., prof., retsenzent; OGORODNIKOV, S.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Hydromechanization] Gidromekhanizatsiia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 496 p. (MIRA 18:8)

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9,4310

SOV/112-59-17-37119

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 17, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tarasov, V.L., Shevyrtalov, Yu.B.

TITLE: A Study of Triode Crystalline Detectors

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Poluprovodnik. pribory i ikh primeneniye. Nr 2, Moscow, "Sov. radio", 1957, pp 298-316

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions of detection, oscillating characteristics, parameters of detection, their dependence on operational conditions and carrier frequency for plane and point-contact germanium triodes of industrial types in three switching circuits were studied experimentally. On the basis of the results calculations of detection circuits were made, and the data obtained were compared with the experimental data. The output oscillation characteristics of plane and point-contact triodes in a common emitter circuit are similar by their form to static characteristics of vacuum pentodes. Under optimum operational conditions the linear section of the detection characteristics begins at an input voltage of approximately 0.15 - 0.2 volt. When the carrier frequency f_0 increases, the efficiency of detection decreases and the detection parameters get worse. The non-linear distortion factor is for

Card 1/2

69260

A Study of Triode Crystalline Detectors

SOV/112-59-17-37119

plane triodes 2 - 3% and for point-contact triodes 4 - 7%. The input resistance of a detector does not depend on the magnitude of load for modulating frequency F, but is strongly influenced by f_o. The data for common base circuits do not differ essentially from those for common emitter circuits, although they are somewhat worse than the latter. Oscillating characteristics of a common collector circuit are similar to those for the vacuum triode. An analysis has shown that the calculation of detection circuits with transistors can be made by the usual graphical method with the use of oscillating characteristics. In practice triode detectors work always under short-circuit conditions by f_o in the output and by F in the input, which essentially simplifies the calculation. Transistor detectors have a high sensitivity and linearity.

M.S.V.

Card 2/2

VALITOV, Rafkat Amirkhanovich, prof.; TARASOV, Vladislav Lukich; SHISHKIN, Leonid Adrianovich; TSARENKO, Viktor Timofeyevich; FILONENKO, Sergey Nikonovich; DOMANOVA, Yelena Alekseyevna; BARKANOV, Nikolay Arsent'yevich; SYTYY, Gennadiy Fedorovich; KURILOVA, T.M., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Measurement of transistor parameters] Izmereniia parametrov poluprovodnikovykh triodov. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo Gos. univ. im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1960. 193 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Transistors)

AKULOV, I.I.; BARZHIN, V.Ya.; VALITOV, R.A.; GARMASH, Ye.N.; KUCHIN, L.F.; NAYDEROV, V.Z.; PUTSENKO, V.V.; SEMENOVSKIY, V.K.; SIMONOV, Yu.L.; TARASOV, V.L.; TEREKHOV, N.K.; SHEVYRTALOV, Yu.B.; YUNDENKO, I.N.; CHISTYAKOV, N.I., otv. red.; KOKOSOV, L.V., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Theory and design of principal radio circuits using transistors] Teoriia i raschet osnovnykh radiotekhnicheskikh skhem na tranzistorakh. [By] I.I.Akulov i dr. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 452 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Transistor circuits) (Electronic circuits)